Vot. XXX .... No. 9,114.

CHARLES DICKENS AT HOME.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

LONDON, June 11 .- Sudden as his death was at tast, it can hardly be called unexpected. His friends knew that he had had a grave warning, graver than the public had been allowed to suspect. When his physician ordered him last year to break off his readings, and when he failed to appear at Preston, even after his audience ent so bitterly that they complained aloud. "He might have read just once more," said some of the most thoughtless and most exacting among his admirers. But he stood at that moment on the brink of the deep gulf down which he has just gone plunging. He was threatened then with the attack of apoplexy which at hast seized him and struck its one swift, fatal blow. Yet he was a man so robust and energetic that it was difficult to believe him capable of illness. His physicians knew the truth. They knew that he had overtaxed his strength, great as it was, and that the sole medicine which could prolong his life and, perhaps, leave him to die years hence of some less dreaded malady, was rest. But he could not take it. It was as necessary to him to work as to breathe. If he gave up for a time one form of intense exertion, he turned to another scarcely less unre-mitting. Could he but have abandoned his public readings two or three years ago, could be have left unwritten the beginning of the Mystery of Edwin Drood, could be have relaxed his incessant care for his weekly magazine; in fine, could be have been somebody else and not him-self, Charles Dickens might have been living to-day, and the world's great grief over his too early death postponed

My acquaintance with Mr. Dickens was slight, and I eacnet add much out of my personal knowledge of him to the general store. I first met him in 1866. A friend had given me a note of introduction, which brought me an invitation to call on him the next day at the office of all the Year Round in Wellington-st., Strand. My errand was not one of curiosity, but of business. The TRIBUNE wanted him to write a novel for its readers. He was very willing to do it, and was pleased by a re-quest of that sort coming from the leading journal of America. I do n't know whether his last visit had then been planned, but he talked about the country and the people in a tone which struck me as a pleasing contrast to that which many Euglish friends of ours He did not think it necessary to patronize the United States. As to the novel meant to have been written for us, its failure was due to a cause which I beg to commend to such people as still oppose no matter for what reason, an act of legislation that honest men on both sides of the water are agreed in de manding. Mr. Dickens had closely studied the law in respect to copyright between England and America. He was of opinion that it was not possible to convey to us or reserve to himself the legal property in a novel to be written by him in England and published by THE TRIB-UNE in America. We have to thank the party which be haves in piracy for preventing Mr. Dickens from writing what I think he was sincerely desirous of writing, novel expressly composed for his friends in America.

This interview lasted for perhaps an hour and a half, and as the talk turned mainly on business, it is natural that I should have remarked the very unusual business capacity which Mr. Dickens showed. Then and afterwards, to me as to other casual acquaintances, he spoke freely about his own affairs. I presume it is not generally known that he has for many years been his own publisher. Messrs. Chapman & Hall's names appear or the title pages of his books, but they have been only Mr. Dickens's agents. He owned the copyright of every one of his novels. In early days, it is true, before his fame had increased and before the property in any one of his novels had become a fortune, he had sold his rights as author in a considerable number of his books. All these repurchased, often by dint of great trouble, and by difficult negotiations, always at a price far beyond that which they had brought in the beginning. It was not only a matter of calculation with Mr. Dickens, it was a matter of pride. His books are his children; he did not want them in a stranger's hand, nor subject to the therity of anybody but their author. The copyrights were much dispersed, and when it became known that Mr. Dickens was bent on buying them up, the price, which was already high, advanced very con ably. The British book publisher is just as capable of driving a hard bargain as his American rival, and Mr. Dickens had to pay arly for his discovery of that interesting fact. At last he carried his point, and held in his own grasp by a good legal title all his earlier writings. With the flatter had never parted; with none, I suppose, during the last twenty years. Every six months Mesars. Cha & Hall handed in their accounts. It was Mr. Dickens who settled the terms of publication, the form in which details. What is called the Charles Dickens edition was his idea and his favorite, not on account of its beauty or eadableness, for it is printed compactly in small type, was that everybody should be able to buy a complete condensed into, I think, seventeen volumes, separately He understood the market, studied it, and adapted the supply of his books to the demand. He told me four years ago that the copyright of each one of his books be came every year more valuable; that is, brought in more actual money. It is to be regretted that there is no really satisfactory edition among the many that have appeared. I think it was always Mr. Dickens's intention to issue his complete works in a form worthy of the place in literature ; perhaps after what is now called the library edition had been exhausted or the stereotype from which it is printed worn out or perhaps after the series had grown more in his own mind, and satisfied his restless eagerness for work. He had as little occasion as any man to be troubled by hostile criticism.

If it pleased the writers in Blackwood to flourish their fancy without burting their target. But it is possible enough that Mr. Dickens disliked to be told that his great powers were falling, and that he had never done any as there were people to say he could not write up to his a just pride in his capacity for work, and I doubt whether he had lived 20 years longer he would have thought his series complete, or if he ever would have distrusted

In many respects Mr. Dickens must be almost as well known in America as in England. All the world is familiar with that energetic, weather-beaten, grizzled face, with the costume always a little extreme in cut of bi... in the streets. It is hardly more than a fortuight since I last saw him in Pali Mali, and I said then, "He will never look much older than he does now;" not in the least thinking how literally and sadly true my words were to come. He would not have much change had he lived, as he ought to have lived, through two more busy decades. The last time I saw him is public was at the dinner given by the London Rowing very good health. It had been doubtful whether he come at all, and I believe he only came at last be cause he had promised his son, who is a member of th disappoint him, but it may be said that he never disap pointed anybody to whom he had given a promise. Hi speech was telegraphed the same night to Americathing that pleased him as much as its cordial sympathy

was surely one of the things which in these latter years touched and delighted him most. He talked of it often, and I should say that the declaration he publicly made in respect to his earlier impressions and writings about was meant to persuade America to cherish toward him ished and in private continually expressed toward her reputation and listens for the good words of his Amer man has learned to care for that, he seems to care for it almost more than for what is said and thought of him at home. I could mention two other very eminent men of whom this is true, and one of them a man whom we are

not accustomed to think of as a friend. The suddenness of his death has taken the London Wess by surprise. There seems to have been at first a desire to keep his illness a secret. He was attacked at his home near Rochester, about 25 miles from London, selay evening at dinner. Nothing was known of it by the evening papers of the day following. Phy-

sicians arrived in rapid succession from the neighfrom London. They all agreed that the case was hopeless from the first moment. His was one of those thoroughbred natures that go on working at full speed till the last moment; then, without any premonitory symptom of weakness or any sensible failure of energies or faculties, break up in a moment. His sister-in-law was with him; his son and two daughters were telegraphed for and arrived in time to stand by his bed as the lamp went finally out. From the first moment to the last he remained uncor scious, and no spoken farewell softened the bitter grief of relatives and friends.

Among his sincere mourners is the Queen. The rela-

tions between her and Mr. Dickens were once so far from being true, that Mr. Dickens felt himself obliged to decline an invitation to the Court. He was, in fact, invited as an amateur actor and reader, but being in only as such, refused. With a sense of the dignity of his sion, only too rare in England, he said that while he yielded to nobody in proper respect for his sovercigo, he would not enter any house professionally where he could not be received on equal terms socially. It was the ridiculous punctillo of some gold-stick-inwaiting that stood between the Queen and Mr. Dickens, and it happened so long ago, that it is only worth remembering to show how much wiser the Queen has proved in such matters than her counsel ors. She put aside, or probably there was no need to put aside, the foolish suggestions of etiquette, and of late years the Queon has welcomed Mr. Dickens to her house, as she welcomes any other guest of distinction. There had grown up between them a feeling of personal friendship. The Queen sent him her book, with a grace ful note saying how unworthy such a trifle was of th of her time. Mr. Dickens, not long before his death, gave to the Queen a copy library edition of his works. S it in her private cabinet, and asked Mr. Helps to let Mr. Dickens know that his gift placed where it would be always plainest in her sight and readlest to her hand. The letter containing this message reached the great novelist's home while he lay slowly dying and unconscious. It is known that public honors have been pressed by the Queen and her advisers upon Mr. Dickens. After what he said at Liverpool last year, he could not well be offered a pecrage, but he might have had that or any lesser title if he would. Times have changed a little since Macaulay was happy and proud to accept what Dickens could refuse without pride or offense, but simply because he thought the dignity unsuited to him. When he had gratefully declined every thing else, the Queen asked him to accept a seat in her Privy Council. If he would not have that either, I presume it was because it confers the title of Right Honorable, and he preferred to be simply Charles Dickens. moral, and Col. Ponsonby, one of the household officers, replied, "The Queen commands me to express her deepest regret at the sad news of Charles Dickens's death. I need not go on to say how universal is the sorrow among the English people. The press is filled with eulo gies, as is only natural, but what is remarks ble is that on the second day after the annonneement, after the leading articles and biographies had been duly published, every journal returns to the same sad topic. In most of them the later articles are filled with personal reminiscences, and of a kind that mark how genuine is the feeling that spreads through the community. Nobody had a greater con tempt for the mere ceremonial of mourning than Mr. Dickens. He did not like the undertakers in the news papers any better than in the streets. Formal panegyric was utterly distasteful to him. But such tributes as have been paid him to-day by men who were his fellow workers, his pupils, his debtors, as we all are, he was fai from disdaining. Of mere anecdote there is not much. A life given to letters is not comm fruitful of adventure. The most striking of all was that railway accident at Staplehurst, which came so near b ing fatal to him at the time; which possibly, though it happened years ago, determined the manner of his death on Thursday. For a famous surgeon then said that it was difficult to fix the period when the influence of a great shock to the nervous system will be manifested, or after which it may not prove fatal. Putting aside his public life, you find in these narratives of his friends so such tenderness that it is easy to see the man was loved not for his great gifts and universal fame, but for those personal qualities which you find indeed in his books but which are sweeter in private life than in any public expression. He had plenty of exemics, indeed. No man rises to his hight in literature without making them. They are known well enough in London. I could name two or three in the next line who would be known also in America, but they are as silent to-day as he who is dead. On the other hand, if I should begin to make a catalogue of the famous men in literature, in art, in friends of Dickens, I should scarcely leave unmentioned ne really great name among the Englishmen of to-day It is his wish to be buried privately, but it is the wish of the nation that his dust should be laid with fitting cere monies in its only fitting resting place—Westminster Ab-bey. I don't know whether it will be considered right to disregard his expressed desire, but Mr. Gladstone has been the first to propose it, and may probably have to decide, if the family yield their claim to that of the public. Of his latest work, which he meant to be a mon nment in its way, there are six numbers fluished, includ ing the three already published. The book is said to have exed him unduly, and he fancied that he had revealed too much of the plot in the early parts. His work on it became intense, and ended, alas, as all the world now sorrowfully knows. His friends Woolner and Millais are gone down to-day, I hear, to his house-to-

that was his house. Mr. Woolner will take a cast of the

features for a bust, which is greatly wanted, as there is

he is buried in the Abbey or not there must be a memo

a last portrait of the man he loved.

The Synod of the diocese of Toronto is now in . The British ship Alexander has arrived at t. Me., from Cardiff, with a cargo of iron for the Belfast and Moose-ake Ralfroad Companies.

... The first commencement and graduating exer-of the Robinson Pemale Seminary occurred at Ereter, N. H., yester with Cora L. Kent as Valedictorian.

The last rail of the Denver Pacific Railroad vesterias afternoon, and the first train arrived at Denve let

.... The New-Jersey Editorial Association passes brough Saratogs yesterday on route to Lake George. The party sam ern over 200. They will have a ball in Saratogs this evening.

... The annual reunion of the printers of Maine of New-Hampshire is fixed for July 21 at Rye Beach. Speaker Blaine is the the orator, and Vice-President Colfax is expected to be present.

All the Spanish and foreign members of the Issanic Order who were arrested for attending a meeting of their lodge is Havana have been released on giving ball to appear for trial at the

The Hartford and Eric Aid bill is still pending Massachusette Legislature. The Senate vesterday amended t d sent it back to the House, which concurred in one of the amen

Kirk, of Tennessee, formerly in the service of steunder the Administration of Gov. Brownlow has been or

g for 1,000 recruits.

The ceremony of presenting new colors to the tegiment by Prince Aribur took place in Quebec on Torsday before assembly, including the Governor-General and Gen. Lindsay and Gen. Arnold of the United States Army, commanding at Plattaburg, led a prominent position, in full uniform.

occupied a prominent position, in the uniform.

A trial of mowing-muchines took place at Elmira, N.Y., vesterday, under the asspices of the Elmira Farmers Club.
Twenty-three machines took part in the trial. Child's machine, with the
Borkeys harvaster, 4 feet 5 inches, cut three-fourths of an acre in 25 minutes, and the Eureka machine, 6 feet, in 26 minutes. A one-horse Buckeye cut three-foorths of an acre in 40 minutes, and a Clipper machine occupied 46 minutes for the same amount of work. So the Buckeys is still

The U. S. Grand Jury at Canandaigua have of Gen. Start for violating the Neutrality laws. The case is sential. Indictments will also be found against Donnelly, and Gene

n and Fitzpatrick.

The New-Hampshire Medical Society closed its session at Concord, yesterday. The session is to Concord, yesterday. The session of Moultenbero was a President, and Dr. G. P. Conn of Concord, Secretary.

Prof. Gilman of Yale College has been elected tent, and judge Field of the United States Supreme Court.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN SEVENTEEN DEATHS BY THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT-ANOTHER COLLISION, AND SEV

ERAL INJURED-PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIA-LONDON, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

The deaths by the accident on the Great Western Railway new number 17. Mr. Thomas Marshall of Kirkstall, who was badly wounded, died to-day Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All the injured are now doing well, except one, who it is thought cannot

A collision occurred to-day between two excursion trains near Newcastle. Several persons were injured,

two badly, but none were killed. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Horsman an ounced that should the amendment to the Education bill, striking out grants for denominational schools be adopted, he would urge that provision be made for the construction of double school buildings, one part for secular and the other for religious teaching. The bill providing for the appeal of defendants in capital cases was lost. The House adjourned.

SPAIN. A SECRET NAVAL EXPEDITION—CASTELAR'S

SPEECH. MADRID, Wednesday, June 22, 1870. A fleet consisting of two frigates and a corvette, sailed from Cadiz yesterday. Their destination is

The Paris journals to-day publish the great speech delivered by Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes a day or two since. He spoke in opposition to the plan of the Government for gradual emancipation, but favored the immediate freedom of every slave in Spanish territory. He quoted the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln amid loud applause.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETY-MORE ARRESTS FOR CONSPIRACY.

Paris, Wednesday, June 22, 1870. The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen, for complicity in the late plot, began this morning. Nothing important has been elicited thus far. Thirty-eight members of the Society are accused. New evidence of the conspiracy against the State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several addi-

tional arrests were made. The Imperial family have arrived at St. Cloud. The Emperor has congratulated the Duke de Gram mont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon his speech in the Chambers yesterday in defense of the policy of the

BELGIUM.

dynasty.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AT VERVIERS.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, June 22, 1870. There is much uneasiness at Verviers. Fears f another outbreak are entertained. The Government is taking precautions to prevent it.

> SWITZERLAND. SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE. ZURICH, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

The Council of the State of Neufchatel has voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of Church and State.

THE WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS AGAIN UNDER THE PROTECTION OF DENMARK—EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES AT GUADALOUPE—THE STAMER DACIA

HAVANA, June 22 .- Advices from St. Thomas to the 15th inst, have been received. The Governor of the Island had issued a proclamation placing the island again under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of transfer. The Governor promises important reforms in the administration of the island. The United States steamer Yantic had visited St. Thomas; she sailed on the

4th for Bermuda. News has been received from different Windward islands that several violent shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of the 9th inst. At Guadaloupe the sea rose and covered a great extent of land; then suddenly receded with such violence as to drag vessels in the har-ber far out to sea. The amount of the damage done is not yet known. The harvesting of the sugar crop at Porto Rico has been fluished.

bor far out to sea. The amount of the sugar crop at Porto Rico has been finished.

From Jamaica dates of June 14 are at hand. The schooler Willie, from New York for Honduras, was wrecked on Bucknoss Reef, and plundered by negroes and wreckers, who used knives against the crew. The steamer Daeis, carrying the West India and Panama Telegraph Caile, which touched at Porto Rico a few days ago, sailed for Jamaica. While entering the harbor of Kingston she grounded. A British war steamer attempted to haul her off, but was unsuccessful. The Dacia was being lightened. The Legislative Council of Jamaica had passed a bill providing for the gradual disestablishment of the Church. Since the abolition of tunnage dues the number of vessels waiting for orders had increased. The abolition of lighthouse dues is promised for next year. The revenue receipts of the Colony for the year ending with June 1 exceeded the estimates.

The news from San Domingo and Hayti is unimportant. In San Domingo Cabral still continued in the field against the Baez Government. The people anxiously awaited the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

THE SITE OF THE FIRST LANDING OF ARMS

THE SITE OF THE FIRST LANDING OF ARMS FROM THE UPTON IN CUBA.

One of the officers of the expedition fursishes the following facts: The place selected by Cisne ros for the first landing is a tongue of land running out into the sea from south to north. There was a path runing through the two encampments of Betancourt. The point was well examined before the disembarkation be gan. The cargo was concealed in the mountain side soon after it was landed. On the second night, all that wa after it was landed. On the second might, at that was landed on the first night was hidden away. Most of the men of the expedition carried small trunks, in which were their papers, books, and memoirs. Only one siken flag was disembarked. There were 2,83 rifles put on shore. There remained on board of the Upton another lot of 1,117, beside some Spencer and Winchester rifles.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ....Many vessels have left Marseilles for the

...Mr. Peele, one of the persons involved in the Boulton and Park scandal, is dead. ...A crowded meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, last night, in favor of a prohibitory liquor

.Royal invitations have been sent out for te breakfast to-morrow, on the lawn of Windsor astle... The King of Bavaria persists in his re-isal to accept the resignation of the Minister of War

which was tendered some time ago.

Mr. Ashbury of the yacht Cambria has been in negotiation recently for a Liverpool pilot as a navigator in the trans-Atlantic voyage.

Vice-Admiral Robinson and Naval Constructor Reed of the English Navy have been informed that their resignations, tendered on Tuesday, will not be accepted.

... The Baptist Association have met at Lei-cester, Eng., to observe their centennial anniversary. The leading divines of the denomination are present, and the proceedings are deeply interesting.

... M. de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England. He will be the guest of the Corporation of Liverpool to-morrow, and will remain in that city until Monday, receiving during his stay a banquet, addresses, and other honors.

canquet, addresses, and other honors.

Commemoration Day passed off at Oxford in an unusually quiet manner. The bestowal of degrees causes little remark. With the exception of the Speaker of the House of Commons, those who received the honors of the University are little known outside of its walls.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .... Moses Bailey's carpet works at Winthrop, Me. ....In a drunken row at Windsor, Ill., on Tuesday

Francis Divine and Barney McCauley are arrest at Boston, charged with knocking down and rubbing persona streets. They are suspected to be the highwaymen who rubbed .P. W. Colleary, a lawyer of Worcester, Mass

.The trial of Geo. B. Thatcher for the embezzle

... The trial of Geo. B. Thatcher for the embezzle of \$500 from the U. S. Pension Office in Philadelpids, resulted to it if gality, with a recommendation to incree. The prisoner was need to 15 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250.

A large fire occurred in Montreal on Tuesday ming in Asien's planing mill and humber yard, and thence to Shearer' event. About a dozen ramilles are rendered homeless, and hund of mechanics are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimate 500,000.

The Committee on Transportation of the Cinii Chamber of Commerce hav. beer 'avestigating charges against
a rainvad companies for discra '---', against Cheinnati, and yes
the Committee rainnities a reyors. Be Chamber, declaring that
had been discrimination on the Cinclinati, Sanducky, and Cleveland
ad, as far as Bellebutains, and recommending Cheinnati merchants
their zoods the other recode antil charges occur.

## WASHINGTON.

MR. AKERMAN'S NOMINATION TO BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION
—EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE
PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE—PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE-THE APPOR-TIONMENT BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22, 1870. The Senate Judiciary Committee at their meeting to-day, after disposing of some unimportant matters, formally considered the question as to what action they should take on the nomination of Mr. Akerman recently sent to the Senate as Attorney-General of the United States. From the knowledge which several of the members have been able to obtain of his qualifications, it seems to be conceded that he not possess the high order of legal talent would fit him for this position. It was which decided, however, to report his name back to the Senate without recommendation, and let such action in the mat-ter be taken as the members of that body think proper. It is expected that several members of the Committee It is expected that several members of the Committee, however, will oppose this confirmation on the ground above indicated. Many Senators will vote for him from the fact that they do not wish to antagonize themselves with the views of the President in selecting his Cabinet.

Mr. Akerman, the newly-appointed Attorney-General, has not arrived from Georgia yet, but he is expected to morrow afternoon. The President still adheres to his choice, but there is authority for stating that if the Senators prove anything derogatory to the loyalty of Mr.

Akerman, the President will withdraw his name. The proceedings in the House to-day were interesting. and at times very exciting. The bill to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for interest paid on money pended on account of the General Government, in the war of 1813-1815, came up first as unfinished business. There was a brisk opposition to the bill, led by Messrs. Mor gan, Woodward, and Benjamin. The Democrats named, of course, could not let this opportunity pass without making an attack on the politics of the State of Massa chusetts. Judge Woodward undertook to argue the question with regard to the law and justice of the subject, but he fell into abuse of the people of the Bay State, bringing out Mr. Hoar and others, who compelled him to retreat under cover of declining to be interrupted, a thing usual with many members when they are cornered in debate. The Missouri members, singularly enough, bitterly opposed the measure, notwithstanding some of the heaviest claims against the Government for war services have been made by that State. The bill finally passed by a large majority. Next the message of the President, communicated to the Senate several months since, vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, who invented a valuable improvement in fire-arms, and claimed an extension of his patent, came up for action, and on this one of the most exciting scenes of the session was witnessed. The Senate some time ago passed the bill over the veto, by the necessary twods vote, and it came to the House, and took its place on the Speaker's table. The House to-day decided to go to work at the bills on the Speaker's table, and thus the subject came up. Several speeches were made on both nally Gen. Butler arose to advocate the rehearing of the case, and here began the flerce between Messrs. Butler and Farnsworth, which has been smouldering so long. The latter made the point of order that Mr. Butler had no right to speak or vote on the subject, as he was personally interested, and he asked the ruling of the Chair. The Speaker had the rule of the House read, and Mr. Farnsworth proceeded to demonstrate that Butler was interested in the patent case as a paid attorney, and he presented documents which he said showed that Butler had received a fee of \$2,000 for performing merely nominal services i the Court, but really for arguing the case in Congress. He spoke in a most powerful manner, using the bitterest epithets, but it was apparent to all that Mr. Farnsworth was prompted by enmity and deliberate malice, but he certainly showed a bad case for Mr. Butler. When Mr. Farnsworth had finished, it was the opinion everywhere that the quarrel had reach a climax, and that Butler was the "under dog" in the Mr. Farnsworth, when he had concluded, fight. demanded the "previous question," which raised such a storm of indignant protests from all parts of the House e was forced to withdraw the motion, and permit Mr. Butler to reply. The Essex member was suffering under visible excitement and rage when he took the floor and his friends feared he would make a failure. Nearly all the members of the House gathered about Mr. Butler's desk, and, after scratching his bald pate with unusual vigor, he blowed and puffed, the papers on his desk nervously about, adjusted his cuffs, and struck an attitude. He began speaking slowly, evidently trying hard to restrain his passion. He had cleverness enough to know that he must first dispose of ceeded to do so with greater deliberation than could have been expected. He acknowledged having received the fee of \$2,000, but he showed that after sending to the Supreme Court room a copy of the brief which he had written in the case, and which, he said, the "member" from Illinois (he would not say gentleman) could not have prepared, and could

not read the language in which a portion of it was writ ten hel had given four weeks hard labor to the case in Court, and it necessitated the examination of numberless nodals of patents. He said he had carned and received

the fee as a lawyer long before the case came to Concensure him if in the opinion of members he had been guilty of an unprofessional act, or an act unworthy of a representative on that floor. Having disposed of the charges satisfactorily to all ex-

cept his personal enemies, he broke out in a torrent of rage at the manner in which Mr. Farnsworth had brought their private quarrels into the House, and the ungen-erous manner of the attack, which he characterized as the attack of "a coward and an assassin." The Speak-er's mallet fell heavily at this point, and Butler continued: "Yes, and I will repeat it, one who attacks an enemy without warning, in an unrecognized manner an assassin." Then he hissed through his teeth. "This is ilence." He proceeded at some length in the bitterest

unciation of his enemy, which the House and gal leries listened to with the closest attention. He closed by quoting with wonderful effect the words of Shylock: O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, Whose own hard dealings teaches them to suspect The thoughts of others.

The scene in the House to-day between Butler and Farnsworth is the topic of conversation to-night. The opinion prevails that Mr. Farnsworth was grossly in the and deserves the censure of all fair-minded men It is well known here that between Butler and Farns worth there is a bitter personal quarrel. Both are mem-bers of the Reconstruction Committee, and the quarrel originated in matters connected with that Committee In preparing bills for the admission of Virginia, Georgia Mississippi, and Texas, Mr. Butler took a proscriptive o radical course, while Mr. Farnsworth was mor liberal and conservative. In Committee Mr. Butler beat his opponent, while in the House Mr. Farnsworth, with the aid of such men as Messrs. Bingham and Garfield, carried his points. In the debate on the Virginia bill. Mr. Butler had a majority of the Republican members with him, but the bill was beaten by a combination of the Democrats with the Republican minority. Mr. But-ler then, in the heat of debate, foolishly charged Mr. Farnsworth with going over to the Democrats. The lat ter replied, administering a most deserved rebuke to Mr. Butler for his uncalled for and in-

solent insinuations. Mr. Farnsworth then had the House with him, but instear of then and there dropping the matter, he has since made it his special and particular duty to follow up his quarrel with Mr. Butler, letting no opportunity pass to assault him. Not ten days ago he was the aggressor in what is said to have been a most disgraceful scene, enacted during the deliberations of the Committee on Reconstruction. He for weeks past has given out that he intended annihilating Mr. Butler, and his success may be judged from to-

day's proceedings in the House. In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Foreign Relations made favorable reports on the projects for the telegraphic cables between the United States and the Bermudas, and the United States and Belgium. The House bill punishing the illegal certification of checks was favorably reported from the Finance Committee. new rule relative to the order of business, which has been found to work so badly, was resoinded. It was agreed to meet daily, after this week, at 11 o'clock, and an effort will be made to dispense with the evening essions, experience having demonstrated little or no business can be transacted on such occasions. The Tax bill, being the special order, was taken up, immediately after the morning hour. Without any discussion, the recommendation of

the Finance Committee, to strike out the first 34 sections. all relating to the special taxes, was agreed to, and in ieu thereof, provisions were inserted retaining only certain stamp taxes, and the taxes on distilled and mait iquors and tobacco. The fight on the Income tax opened briskly. Mr. Sumner said it "must" go down, and Messrs. Conkling, Corbett, and Scott were equally earnest in their opposition. Mr. Sherman clung to it desperately, and said if it was struck out the bill must be remmitted. No vote was reached to-day, of course.

The new Apportionment bill which recently passed the House, increasing the membership to 275 members, was amended in the Senate, making the number of member in the next House 300, and to-day came up in the House for concurrence. Several amendments were offered and several motions made, some to concur, some to nor concur, and others to adjourn. It was the same fight of the West against the North and East as was had before The New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania members particularcy opposed the bill, for it would clearly give the West the balance of power in any future tariff or other discussion. A disposition to filibuster was apparent, and finally Mr. Scoffeld of Pennsylvania moved to lay the bill and all the amendments on the table. This was defeated by a strict sectional vote-Yeas 78, Nays 96 Adjournment followed, and the Senate amendments as to number will probably be adopted when the subject come up again to-morrow.

dispatch from London, dated June 21, stating [that Lord Clarendon had announced that this Government intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and that the courtesy, must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy at Washington in lieu of the present mission, is erroneous. From official an thority at the State Department it is learned that for some time past it has been intimated by British officials that the mission to this Government would be raised to an embassy, and that Her Majesty would send an Embassador instead of a Minister Plenipotentiary. Our Government has sent its highest diplomatic officer, that is a Minister Plenipotentiary, etc. We do not send Embassadors, because our Ministers do not represent the person of the President, but onlyithe Government, while Embassadors represent the sovereign, and their acts are considered and held as the acts of the sovereign. England, France Russia, Austria, Prussia and Spain have our Ministers Plenipotentiary, while none of them send to us an em bassador. Yet, in point of fact, our Ministers have as much official power as their Embassadors, although they

do not rank as high at any of the foreign courts. Senator Fenton was necessarily absent when the final vote on the Franking bid was taken yesterday, but he was paired off with Mr. Tipton of Nebraska. Gov. Fenton has been uniformly and absolutely in favor of the abolition of the franking abuse, while Mr. Tipton has been strenuously opposed to its repeal.

Vice-Admiral Porter says he has not received a report from the Darien expedition for the past month, although a report was published in New-York several days since.

CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS-DETAILS OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

BILL.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in New-York City at the close of business on Thursday, June 9:

BESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts. \$177.412,428 Exchanges for Clearing United States Bonds. 58,965,740 House. 15,209,006 Specie included in Cash 7,726,744 Clearing-House Certifi-

salary \$4,500; five heads of divisions, salaries \$5,000; 25 male and 50 female clerks; 25 supervisors, salaries \$5,000; 25 to be appointed, and assistant supervisors not exceeding 25, and to receive not more than \$5 per day. The bill also provides for revenue gaugers, assessors, and collectors. The number of assistant assessors employed at the time of the passage of this act shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers of that class who are assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which shall have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner is further required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of the service of assessments which has been made or may hereafter be made by a repeal of any portion of internal taxes.

THE CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

THE RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS-REPORT ON THE CASE OF W. SCOTT SMITH.

Washington, June 22 .- The Select Commiton the resolution requiring W. Scott Smith of The New-York Feening Post, to show cause, if he can, why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for certain publications in that paper, to-day made a report. After stating all that appeared before them, they say,

for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influences.

In considering the resolution of expulsion of Smith, the question of legal rights and the liabilities of conductors of the press comes properly under review. The law upon this subject has kept pace with the advance of free principles in other respects. A free press is the life of a free government. The representatives of the people are but their servants and agents, and it is of the highest importance that the people have means of information as to the conduct of their representatives upon all matters of public concern. The public press is the only means of making such information generally known to the people. It should, therefore, be allowed the most untimited freedom consistent with individual rights and individual reputations. In former times the publication of proceedings of judicial tribunals and parliamentary bodies were not privileged, if they reflected injuriously upon private character: but the law is now settled that such reports are entirely privileged, providing they are fairly and honestly reported. So all conduct of public men upon public matters are fair subjects of discussion and comment in the public press, subject only to the condition that they are made honestly and upon reasonable grounds of belief upon their truth. The Committee are satisfied that Smith had no wanton or malicious purpose to defame or malign either Mr. Fitch or Mr. McCormick. His fault was in not exercising caution in relation to the authority upon which he made his statements, and his failure in this respect is to be attributed to that somewhat excessive anxiety and rivalry among correspondents to provide for their respective employers earlier and more startling news than any other. The most that can be made of Taylor's affidavit is that propositions or offers had been made to members, and not that any had been accepted. The assumption was clearly unjustifiable.

While the Committee, therefore, consider the correspondent of The Erenting Post has not been wi

THE CROPS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE -SLIGHT DECREASE IN WHEAT-FRUITS ABUNDANT-SPLENDID CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINTON, June 22 .- The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture says:

of the Commissioner of Agriculture says:

The season thus far has been very favorable to vegetable growth except in the single element of moisture. The estimates of acres of Winter wheat, compared with the acreage of 1869, shows an average decrease throughout the country of nearly five per cent. The superiority of early sown wheat manifested at the opening of Spriog, is fully maintained to the present time. Winter barley has nearly the same area as last year. The Spring sowing has been increased. Its condition is fine in the States west of the Mississippi, except Missouri and California, but is subject to the same reduction as wheat in the Ohio valley. There has been everywhere an increase of oats acreage.

is subject to the same reduction as wheat in the Oniovailey. There has been everywhere an increase of oats acreage.

The grasses are generally flourishing on the Atlantic coast, the Alleghanian range into Tennessee, and in Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska: elsewhere they are below an average. Clover, in a less marked degree, is thriving in the same sections. It is more sown than usual, and is reported favorably in Missiscippi and Alabama, and some other Southern States.

The promise is very general for an abundant supply of apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits, especially in the New-England and Middle States.

The cotton growers seem determined this year to reduce the price to 15 cents, with every prospect of doing so. The acreage is materially increased in every State, while that of wheat, and probably of cora, though the estimates for the entire country do not come in until July 1, has decreased. The condition of the growing crops in North Carolina is good. In South Carolina is looking well, except that some complaint of bad stands is made in Georgia; it is late and smaller than usual, from the effects of a drouth of five weeks, which terminated May 25, but the staple is growing vigorously now. The dry term was shorter in Florida and Alabama, and the cotton is generally in good condition. Reports from Mississippi are still more favorable. In Tenas Parish, La., where the greatest catton yield of 1869 was made, the condition of the crop is 30 per cent better than last year, and the acreage is increased one-fifth. From Texas come reports of a backward Spring, with otton late, but thrifty and promising, and no State makes more favorable reports than Arkansas. The average condition of cetton is better than last year at this time, a fact desirable and gratifying in itself, but of no controlling force in determining the ultimate result. Last season was unpropitious to August, and afterward favorable to an unexampled degree, a tenth of the crop being due to the extreme length and propitious character of the Autammal

## ON TO THE PACIFIC.

NOTES FROM OUR NEW FIELD OF TRAVEL.

ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- Before leaving Salt Lake I paid a visit to the warm sulphur springs at the northern end of the town. The water gushes up at the base of the mountains in a strong, full stream, and is led into a large swimming tank, where one may enjoy a bath all the more luxurious from its space. I paid 25 cents at an adjoining house, and then entered the shed covering the tank, where I found two sun-browned Mor mon boys plunging about in the smoking, milky water. Gamins as they were, in appearance, they behaved them elves with natural propriety, and their ungrammatical speech was neither coarse nor profane. Whatever may be aid of the habits of a few, I confess that the mass of the Mormon people impress me very favorably. Many of them, coming from the poorest classes of Europe, are still ignorant, but they retain their old courtesy and cheerfulness in this isolation. They would soon have lost it among the rough population of our Western lines of settlement.

I was obliged to leave Salt Lake at dawn, and spend the whole day among the shantles of Ogden, in order be on hand for the Western train in the evening. The Division Superintendents, Mr. Cook of the Union, and Mr. Campbell of the Central Pacific, relieved the tedium of waiting as much as possible, and the long, bright day passed away pleasantly. The mountains behind Ogden were exquisite in color and light, and the moving shadows of clouds. I might have driven up the Ogden Cañon, and een its grand gulfs and precipices, but the landscapes in view from the station disposed me to a more indolent enjoyment. Some of the passengers who visited the town reported it as being a very neat, orderly, and home-like place; those who attended church, came away not much edified by a Mormon sermon on the resurrection of the body, in the course of which the preacher used toward the clergymen of other denominations the Ethiopian expression applied by Ben Butler to Sunset Cox. But slang and civilization grow together.

Punctual to the minute, the train from Oumba reached the station, 1,052 miles from its starting-point, and some thirty or forty sleeping-car passengers rushed to secure new berths for San Prancisco. Only the Pullman "Hotel Express" passes through without change; all others are transferred at Ogden to the vellow ears of the Central Pacific. About an hour was consumed before all were comfortably established in their new quarters, and then another hour remained for supper-and a very good ne-in the station. At six o'clock, we started on the further journey of 882 miles to San Francisco.

In the clear, balmy evening I watched the shining mirfor of the lake, flushed with the crimson and deepening orange of the sunset, while the peaks of the various nountain ranges darkened from dusky to purple blue. For many miles, the track is laid upon the plain; there are two or three Mormon settlements on the right, at the foot of the mountains, but cultivation ceases before reaching Bear River-the same stream we crossed at Wasatch, and which, after flowing 80 miles to the north ward, suddenly turns back and finally empties into Salt Lake at this point. A short distance after crossing it, we reached the new town of Corinne, which is wholly Gentile. It reminded me of the incipient California towns of 1849—a scattering, straggling collection of frame shanties, canvas dwellings and tents. A row of drinking saloons faced the track; much miners from Montana and Idaho lounged about the station, and during the ten minutes of our stay I fully expected to hear the pop of the cheerful pistol and see the gleam of the smiling bowle knife. All was peaceful, however, as the oldest and mossiest hamlet of England. One after one the tents were made transparent with lamp-light, and the gray desert seemed lonelier than ever after leaving the busy,

sparkling encampment. Corinne seems destined to be a station of some importance. There is good land in the broad Bear River Valley to the northward; settlements in that direction are in creasing, and, until the Northern Pacific Road is completed, this is the speedlest way of reaching the mining egions of Montana. Here the stages for Helena and Virginia City arrive and depart daily, and various mil itary posts also draw their supplies from this point. It is also (apparently) the headquarters of Gentile opposition to the Mormons. Nothing would please the Corinners better than an open conflict between the Mormons and the Government-they have great expectations of im-

proved real estate in such a case.

It became dark before we began to climb the steep grade over Promoutory Mountain, and I have nothing of the scenery to record until dawn, which found us near the summit of the Pass through the Toano range, dividing Salt Lake from Humboldt Valley. An undulating expanse of sage-bush, with some dark, barren-looking peaks in the distance, was the landscape which I beheld. It was a repetition of the country between Larannie and opt that instead of the cloudy sky and bleak Rocky Mountain air, the sky was filled with light and the atmosphere had a Pacific mildness and sweet ness. All along this part of the line, one sees the competition of the two companies in the overlapping of the grading done by each. The Union Pacific began to grade backward from Humboldt Wells, but was overtaken by the Central, which, by amazing exertions, laid down co miles of track in less than ten months. Congress is not often so shrewd as when it made the meeting of the completed tracks the point of junction. That single

lanse hastened the work by two or three years. After twenty-five miles of irregular, monotonous country, we reach Humboldt Wells, where there are three or our houses and some cattle. The snowy ranges in front stand apart, and we begin to detect the features of a narrow bottoms, and the belt of grass which marks it grows broader and more rank as we advance. This is he commencement of Humboldt Valley, which the road follows for 300 miles on a descending grade which only dential provision for a railroad, as it carries the track at right angles through a dozen lofty mountain chains, furnishes water at all points, and will support a belt of settlement. For the greater part of the distance the road required comparatively little labor: its bed is solid, it is substantially built, and the trains run more smoothly than on many an old track.

From the Wells to Elko, we have 55 miles of travel. lown the broadening, beautiful valley. The air was parkled against the tender, cloudless blue; the lower bottom-lands invited the plow. The Humboldt Valley is surprise to me. The early emigrants always spoke of t as a desert region, with alkaline soil and forbidding features of scenery. I find it like a valley of the Upper Alps, only richer and warmer, and capable of yielding abundant grain and pasturage. All that has been accom-

plished at Salt Lake may be repeated here. Elko was a welcome station, for I was nearly famishe for breakfast, after four or five hours of observation in the appetizing air. It was also very pleasant to come upon such a lively, crowded, comfortable little town, in the middle of the Great Basin. We had fresh California salmon and mutton chops which tasted of the mountain grass; the bread, everywhere after crossing the Rocky Mountains, is so good that either the wheat or the bakers must be superior to ours. Elko is the point of departure for the famous White Pine district, 120 miles to the south, and for the Cope mining region, 90 miles to the north. Three or four Concord stages were in waiting at the staion; the fare is \$20 to either point. Here the Shoshons Indians make their appearance, and henceforth we find them at all the principal stations. Squaws, with pappooses at their backs, beg for "two bits" at the car windows, while their lords look idly on and calculate their chances for whisky.

For twenty miles further, the valley continues broad either side break into dark masses of rock. The flowers which brightened our way-the painted-cup larkspur, lupin, and pink verbena—disappear; the ,rass and sage-bush become scanty, and the dust of the dry soil envelops our train. The Palisades are at hand, says the conductor, and I take my station on the platform. The rocks present themselves as perpendicular escarpments; the road enters a narrow, winding, cafion, and for seeral miles we speed through some very bold and grand scenery, at the base of walls three to five hundred feet in hight, around sharp bastions, and along the brink of the foaming stream. This is the only really picturesque point between Corinne and the Sierra Nevada

Beyond the Palisades the valley very gradually expands again, but now it begins to seem arid and hot. White alkaline incrustations are seen on the soil, and the slopes of the inclosing mountains are brown and bare. The heat and dust increase; although we are still nearly 5,000 feet above the sea, the sun barns with an unusual power. Argenta we flud to be another lively town, about half the size of Elko, and a place of supply for the surinding mining districts. Fifteen miles further is